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URBAN DISTRICT OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1966.


Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District Council.



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

COUNCIL OFFICES,
SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.

TELEPHONE :
SUNBURY 4221 6411/6



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1966

Chairman

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Flagg.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor R. E. White

Councillors

Councillors Mrs. M. V. E. Cope, R. Jelfs, H. A. King, J. V. McEvoy, R. Park, J.P., R. L. Schaffer, Mrs. E. J. Stroud, and the Chairman of the Council, Councillor G. W. Cope, J.P. (ex officio).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

R. Arnallt Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

C. W. Wood, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

T. A. Teal, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

K. F. Keegan, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks

B. S. Bedborough.

Mrs. L. A. Campling (part-time)

Rodent Operative

F. R. Uzzell.

Telephone:
Sunbury 6411

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Sunbury-on-Thames.

June, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of this District during 1966.

The population has increased from 26,700 in 1956 to 38,850 in 1966. During the same period the number of dwellings has risen from 8,378 to 12,305.

Deaths in 1966 numbered 399 (336 in the previous year). There were fewer births - 755 during the year and 837 in the preceding year. The nine infant deaths occurred in the first week of life.

The District was free from serious incidents of infectious disease. Measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough were the commonest infections.

A case of dysentery due to shigella sonnei was notified in an adult. Precautionary measures were taken and there were no secondary cases.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified. Salmonella panama was the infecting organism in one case but the vehicle of infection was not discovered. Another case was a child infected with salmonella typhimurium whilst on a visit in another district. In the third instance the causative organism was not identified. Though the numbers notified were few it is likely that many cases are unrecorded if the symptoms happen to be mild and of brief duration.

Investigation of food poisoning and other alimentary infections involve the staff in a considerable number of enquiries and visits. Particular attention is always given to cases and contacts who are food handlers. Certain categories of travellers from abroad are visited and advised. These include arrivals from smallpox areas who are not in possession of valid certificates of vaccination and cases or contacts of typhoid fever or other alimentary infection.

Infants and older children are immunised at the clinics or by their family doctors against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis. The primary immunizing course is expected to give protection for several years. Subsequently, booster doses are given in order to maintain a high level of immunity. Vaccination

against smallpox is also undertaken. A number of the very young children have been vaccinated against measles at the request of their parents and it seems that the demand for this protective measure will increase. BCG vaccination is available for tuberculin negative children in their early teens.

All milk retailed in the District has been heat treated. Though licences are issued by the County Council for the sale of untreated milk none is actually sold. Pasteurised milk, only, is supplied to the schools. The milk from the two dairy herds in the District is sent to a dairy firm for pasteurisation.

Considerable attention is being given throughout the country to brucellosis - an infection, primarily, of animals such as cattle and goats. Human infection can occur through the consumption of infected milk or by contact with infected animals. Infected milk can be made "safe" by heat treatment. From enquiries made of local medical practitioners it appears that the only known instance of human infection in this District in recent years was that of a person who became infected with brucella melitensis during a visit to the Mediterranean area.

Statistical data and information on other relevant matters are included in the report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. ARNALLT JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO
THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES

Area in acres: ... 5,609 Population: (estimated by the
Registrar-General
for mid-year 1966) ... 38,850

Rateable Value: ... £2,197,577 Product of a 1d Rate: ... £9,240

					<u>Sunbury- on-Thames</u>	<u>*England & Wales</u>
Live births	...	...	...	...	755	850,000
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	(a)	19.4	
				(b)	16.3	17.7
Still-births	...	...	...	...	10	13,300
Total live and still-births			...	...	765	863,300
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births					13.1	15.4
Illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	38	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births					5.0	

Deaths	...	...	...	...	399	563,626
Death rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	(a)	10.3	
				(b)	11.0	11.7
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	...	...	9	16,147
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births			...	...	11.9	19.0
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			...	...	12.6	
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			...	...	-
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks) per 1,000 total live births			...	...	11.9	12.9
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week) per 1,000 total live births			...	...	11.9	11.1
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 total live and still-births			...	...	24.8	26.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	...	...	Nil	

Comparability Factors: Births 0.84
Deaths 1.07

(a) Crude Rate (b) Adjusted Rate * Provisional Rate

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966

Live Births

				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	368	349	717
Illegitimate	...	...	...	19	19	38
				<u>387</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>755</u>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 of the population ... 19.4

Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 of the population ... 16.3

Birth rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales) ... 17.7

Live Births 1962 - 1966

Year	Sunbury-on-Thames			England & Wales
	Live births	Crude rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
1962	741	21.4	18.7	18.0
1963	773	21.7	18.2	18.2
1964	790	21.3	17.9	18.5
1965	837	21.9	18.5	18.0
1966	755	19.4	16.3	17.7

Still-births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	7	3	10
Illegitimate	...	...	-	-	-

Still-birth rate per
1,000 total live and
still-births: 13.1.

(England and Wales: 15.4)

Deaths of infants under one year of age

		<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Males	...	3	-	3
Females	...	6	-	6

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live
births - 11.9 (England and Wales - 19.0)

Analysis of Infant Deaths

Causes	Ages					Total
	Under 1 day	1 - 6 days	7 - 14 days	15 - 28 days	1 - 12 months	
Prematurity	2	2				4
Respiratory failure		2				2
Prematurity with toxaemia of pregnancy	2					2
Congenital malformation		1				1
Total	4	5	-	-	-	9

Infant Mortality 1962 - 1966

Year	Sunbury-on-Thames			England & Wales
	Live births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 live births
1962	741	10	13.5	21.7
1963	773	17	22.0	21.1
1964	790	7	8.9	19.9
1965	837	16	19.1	19.0
1966	755	9	11.9	19.0

Deaths (all ages)

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
186	213	399

Crude death rate per 1,000 of
the population ... 10.3

Adjusted death rate per 1,000
of the population ... 11.0

Death rate per 1,000 of the
population (England and Wales) ... 11.7

Deaths 1962 - 1966

Year	Deaths	Sunbury-on-Thames		England and Wales
		Crude rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 population
1962	328	9.5	11.2	11.9
1963	356	10.0	12.3	12.2
1964	281	7.6	9.3	11.3
1965	336	8.8	9.9	11.5
1966	399	10.3	11.0	11.7

Explanatory Note:

Adjusted Rates: When comparing the rate of one district with that of another allowances should be made for the age and sex distribution of the population and an adjusted rate obtained which is the product of the crude rate and the comparability factor.

Comparability Factors for the District
(Calculated by the Registrar-General)

Births: 0.84 Deaths: 1.07

Chief Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels	...	184
Malignant new growths	...	83
Pneumonia and bronchitis	...	68

CAUSES OF DEATH - REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S
OFFICIAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1966

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms ...	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria ...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping cough ...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections ...	-	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-
8.	Measles ...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	10	3	13
11.	do. lung, bronchus	15	5	20
12.	do. breast ...	-	15	15
13.	do. uterus ...	-	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	17	35
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	-	1	1
16.	Diabetes ...	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	35	52
18.	Coronary disease, angina ...	30	25	55
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
20.	Other heart disease ...	16	37	53
21.	Other circulatory disease ...	9	11	20
22.	Influenza ...	-	3	3
23.	Pneumonia ...	18	29	47
24.	Bronchitis ...	17	4	21
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	2	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	-	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	-	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations ...	1	2	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	13	31
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ...	2	-	2
34.	All other accidents ...	3	2	5
35.	Suicide ...	1	2	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES		<u>186</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>399</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS

Class No. *	Age in years																		
	0-		1-		5-	15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75-	
	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1														1			1		
10										1		2		3		3	1	1	2
11								1				2		7	1	1	4	4	
12											1		6		2		2		4
14									1	1	1	2	5	6		5	5	4	5
15							1												
16																		1	1
17										1	1			4	2	3	5	9	27
18												8		12	2	4	5	6	18
19																	1	1	2
20														2	2		6	14	29
21															1	7	3	2	7
22																			3
23												1		2		5	1	10	28
24												1		4		9		3	4
25														1				1	1
26																1			2
27			1																1
28										1				1					
29																		2	
31		1		1						1									
32	3	5			1		1	2	1	2		2		1	1	2	3	6	1
33						1										1			
34												1		1		1	1		1
35											1	1			1				
Total	3	6	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	7	4	20	11	45	12	42	38	64	136

* These numbers correspond with those in the table on page 8.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The numbers of cases of infectious disease notified in 1966, classified according to sex and age, are shown in the following table:-

Age Group	Dysentery		Food Poisoning		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1				1	7	5				
1 year					23	12			3	
2 years					25	15	1			1
3 years					18	15	1	4		
4 years					24	28	3	2		
5 - 9					54	56	3	6	5	3
10 - 14						4	1		1	
15 - 19						2	1		1	
20 - 24										
25 - 34	1		1							
35 - 44								1	1	
45 - 64			1							
65 and over										
Age unknown					3	4				
TOTALS	1	-	2	1	154	141	10	13	11	4
Admitted to Hospital	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-

The following numbers of cases of infectious disease were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department by Heads of schools.

Chickenpox	...	49	Measles	...	124	Scarlet fever	...	7
German measles	...	81	Mumps	...	71	Whooping cough	...	4

The following table shows the numbers of cases of infectious disease notified in each month of 1966 :-

Month	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough
Jan			2	6	
Feb			56	1	2
Mar		1	43		2
Apr			37		1
May			51		1
June			77	1	4
July		2	15	4	3
Aug			3	1	
Sept			6	3	
Oct			2	2	2
Nov				3	
Dec	1		3	2	
Total	1	3	295	23	15

The numbers of cases of infectious disease notified in the past five years are as follows :-

Disease	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Dysentery	2	3	6	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	1	1	-
Erysipelas	-	2	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	8	3	6	3
Measles	167	855	74	879	295
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	4	1	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-	2	-
Scarlet Fever	17	23	15	23	23
Whooping Cough	8	21	33	5	15

Tuberculosis - 1966

Age Group	New cases notified						Deaths					
	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other		Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year												
1 year		1				1						
2 - 4												
5 - 9												
10 - 14												
15 - 19												
20 - 24												
25 - 34		1										
35 - 44												
45 - 54												
55 - 64	2						1					
65 and over								1				
Age unknown												
TOTAL (all ages)	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-

Number of cases who have moved into
the District during 1966 ... 3

Number of cases who have moved to
other Districts ... 3

Number of cases removed from Register
as "recovered" ... 6

Number of cases restored to Register ... -

M I S C E L L A N E O U S I T E M S

Certificates of Vaccination:

During the year 2,711 International Certificates of Vaccination were brought to this office and the signature of the doctor authenticated.

Dwelling Accommodation:

The number of dwellings in the District in 1966 was 12,305. In addition approximately 350 caravans were in use.

Two hundred and twenty-four new units of accommodation were erected during the year. Further housing statistics are stated in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report on pages 21 and 22.

Water Supplies:

All dwellings are provided with mains water with the exception of the few that are dependent on shallow wells.

(a) Public Water Mains:

The following water companies supply the District:

- i. Metropolitan Water Board,
- ii. South West Suburban Water Company,
- iii. Woking and District Water Company.

Treatment of the raw supplies from the River Thames includes sedimentation, filtration and chlorination. Chemical and bacteriological tests are carried out at the various stages of treatment.

The supply is not plumbo-solvent.

About 400 temporary dwellings (including caravans) are supplied with mains water from standpipes. The others receive a direct supply.

The Chief Officers to the water companies state that the average natural fluoride content of the water is as follows:

Metropolitan Water Board	- 0.3 parts per million,
South West Suburban Water Company	- varying from 0.09 to 0.30 (average 0.15) parts per million,
Woking and District Water Company	- 0.2 parts per million.

(b) Shallow Wells:

Forty caravans and other homes are provided from shallow wells. Bacteriological tests were carried out on twenty-two samples from six wells known to be sources of drinking water. The coliform count report indicated that four samples, from three wells, were at the time "unsatisfactory". The users have been advised that the water should be boiled before drinking.

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

Refuse is taken to the plant at Charlton and disposed of at the neighbouring gravel pit. Whilst collection is undertaken by this authority the plant and disposal area are controlled by the Greater London Council.

Sewerage:

The greater part of the District is on main drainage. The sewers are connected to the Mogden Sewage Disposal Works of the Greater London Council.

Approximately 120 cesspools are in use. Caravans and some riverside dwellings are provided with chemical closets. Facilities for the emptying of cesspools are provided.

During the year three older properties were connected to the sewer.

Factories Act, 1961:

Particulars of the administration of this Act are submitted in an Appendix to this report on pages 17 and 18.

National Assistance Act, 1948, sec. 47, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951:

One case, a woman aged 81, was admitted to hospital on an order made under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act. She was living alone and completely dependent on the services of neighbours, home helps and home nurses. Her condition deteriorated to such an extent that her admission to hospital became imperative.

Numerous visits were made to two other elderly persons living alone and suffering from varying degrees of incapacity. These cases in due course went voluntarily to Old Peoples Homes.

Praise is due to Home Helps for their invaluable assistance with these cases.

Laboratory Samples:

One hundred and two samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom:

				<u>Number of Samples</u>
Water (bacteriological examination):				
Wells	...	...		22
Mains	...	...		1
Swimming Pool		...		6
Stools	...	...	...	27
Ice Cream	...	...	...	9
Milk	...	...	...	37

Food Poisoning - Incidents and Cases:

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Incidents</u>		<u>Cases</u>
Salmonella panama	Sporadic cases:	1	1
Salmonella typhimurium	Sporadic cases:	1	1
Unknown	Sporadic cases:	1	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

The Surrey County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for this District and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following information on samples procured during 1966:

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Number Analysed</u>	<u>Adulterated or Irregular</u>
<u>Food</u>		
Almonds, ground	1	
Biscuits, low calories diet	1	1
Blackcurrant Health Drinks	2	
Bread Rolls	2	2 *
Butter	4	
Chicken mince, savoury	1	1
Confectionery, flour	1	1
Confectionery, sugar	2	
Crab, dressed	1	
Cream, double	4	
Cream, fruit	1	
Fish Paste	1	
Flour	1	
Gin	3	
Ginger Ale, low calorie	1	
Jam	3	
Lemon Juice	1	
Loaf, dietary	1	
Marzipan	1	
Meat, cooked and prepared	2	
Meat Paste	2	
Milk	51	
Milk Top, 18% Butterfat	1	
Oil, groundnut	1	
Oil, maize	1	
Orange Juice	1	
Peanut Butter	1	
Pie, Steak and Mushroom	1	
Plums	1	
Raspberries, tinned	1	1
Salad Cream	1	
Sausage, breakfast	1	
Sausages	2	
Soft Drinks	2	
Strawberries, tinned	1	
Whisky	3	
Yoghourt, various	2	

(Continued)

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Analysed</u>	<u>Adulterated</u> <u>or</u> <u>Irregular</u>
<u>Drugs</u>		
Aspirin tablets	1	
Bronchial Balsam	1	
Paregoric tablets	1	
Vitaminised Iron and Yeast tablets	1	
	<u>111</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTALS	<u>111</u>	<u>6</u>

* Legal proceedings were instituted against a firm of bakers for selling a bread roll containing a steel wood screw. On conviction they were fined £20 with £5. 5. 0. costs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN
RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1966 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT
OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Ss. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which s.7 is en- forced by the Local Auth.	126	40	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which s.7 is enforced by the Local Auth. (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	-	-	-
Total	130	40	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (Sec.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Sec.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Sec.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (Sec.4)	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found: (Continued)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (Sec. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	1	-

PART VIII of the ACT - OUTWORKERS (Sections 133 and 144)

<u>Section 133</u>				
Number of outworkers in)	Wearing apparel	...	8	
August list required by)	Artificial flowers	...	3	
Section 133(1)(c))	Lampshades	...	1	
Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	...	...	...	Nil
Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	...	...	...	Nil
<u>Section 134</u>				
Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	...	...	...	Nil
Notices served	...	...	...	Nil
Prosecutions	...	...	...	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Sunbury-on-Thames.

June, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for 1966.

As in the previous year, attention was given to the inspection of shops and offices under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and at the end of the year all premises liable to registration had been inspected.

Routine public health work, which naturally forms a large proportion of the task of the department, continued for the maintenance and improvement of the environmental conditions in the district.

Particular attention was again paid to the inspection of meat at the one private slaughterhouse where over twelve thousand animals were slaughtered for human consumption.

Six properties were reported to the Council in 1966 as being unfit for human habitation and demolition orders were made. Four houses, which were subject to earlier orders, were demolished and four families were re-housed by the Council from properties previously declared as unfit.

The Council's programme to remove unfit properties is now complete and it is of interest to record that 167 properties have been demolished as a result of action under the Housing Acts over the past twelve years.

Statistics and details of work carried out by the department are contained in the following pages of the report and I would like to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the staff of the department and to acknowledge the support given to me by members of the Public Health Committee during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. WOOD.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Condition of premises	...	...	49
Choked or defective drains	...	...	57
Defective dustbins	...	...	7
Moveable dwellings	...	...	1
Deposits of refuse	...	...	22
Rats	...	...	282
Mice	...	...	27
Bugs, fleas, etc.	...	...	4
Wasps	...	...	34
Other insects	...	...	36
Noise	...	...	31
Smoke and smell	...	...	105
Keeping of animals	...	...	5
Unsound food	...	...	32
Water supply	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	24
			<u>718</u>

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Public Health Act, 1936:

(a) primary inspections	...	122
(b) re-inspections	...	367

Housing Acts:

(a) primary inspections	...	10
(b) re-inspections	...	11

Public Health Acts (other visits) ... 222

Housing Acts (other visits) ... 73

Factories ... 40

Outworkers' premises ... 7

Licensed premises ... 36

Slaughterhouse ... 7

Knackers yard ... 26

Food shops ... 126

Bakehouses ... 27

Food preparing premises ... 134

Food inspection - meat ... 813

- other foodstuffs ... 87

Sampling - ice cream ... 9

- milk ... 37

- water ... 26

Water supplies ... 6

Moveable dwellings ... 14

Deposits of refuse ... 158

Infilling of gravel pits ... 235

Dustbins ... 43

Keeping of animals	...	...	31
Rodent control	...	...	138
Vermin and other pests	...	...	204
Air pollution	...	...	175
Drainage	...	...	306
Infectious diseases	...	...	103
Rivers, ditches and watercourses	...	...	38
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	104
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts	...	...	121
National Assistance Acts	...	...	8
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	289
Riding Establishments Act	...	...	4
Shops Act	...	...	4
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order			45
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	...	...	14
Appointments with owners or agents	...	...	23
Miscellaneous	...	...	158
			<u>4,401</u>

NOTICES SERVED

		<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>
Public Health and Housing Acts	...	40	18
Factories Act	...	1	-
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts	...	1	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act		17	-
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	12	-
Noise Abatement Act	...	1	1

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Number of new houses built during 1966:
 - (a) by private enterprise ... 221
 - (b) by Local Authority ... 3
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts ... 201
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 839
3. (a) Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation ... 6
 - (b) Number of dwellinghouses where defects were found to exist (excluding those referred to under preceding heading) ... 193
4. Number of dwellinghouses where defects were remedied as the result of informal action ... 176

Action under Statutory
Powers during the year

5. Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936:
- (a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 18
 - (b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice ... 11
6. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:
- (a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 6
 - (b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished 4
 - (c) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made -
 - (d) Number of dwellinghouses closed -
7. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act, 1957:
- (a) Number of Clearance Areas declared -
 - (b) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Areas -
 - (c) Number of dwellinghouses in Clearance Areas demolished -

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

The total number of discretionary grants made by the Council for this purpose showed little change from the previous year.

Discretionary grants	3	(6 in 1965)
Standard grants	19	(15 in 1965)

Applications are considered by the Finance (Improvement Grants) Sub-Committee and reports upon the applications are made by the Engineer and Surveyor.

HOUSING ACT, 1964

Part II of this Act enables local authorities to establish Improvement Areas and compel owners to improve tenanted dwellings.

In April 1966 the Public Health Committee considered a report by the Surveyor and myself concerning the making of Improvement Areas and were of the opinion that there was not sufficient justification for the powers contained in the Act to be used in this district.

The area is fortunate in that the considerable development which has occurred over the past decade, and which is still continuing, has had the effect of removing many sub-standard properties and dwellings where modern amenities were lacking.

Efforts to achieve the improvement of houses by the voluntary action of owners have been made by the Council and a small number of "discretionary" and "standard" grants are made annually.

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications were received for the issue of Certificates of Disrepair during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, the main provisions of which came into operation on 1st August, 1964, relates to the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in shops, offices and railway premises and include requirements for sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions.

Some premises are not covered by the Act; the main exceptions are premises where (i) only self-employed people work, (ii) the only employees are immediate relatives of the employer or (iii) the weekly sum of hours worked by the employees does not normally exceed twenty-one.

During the year 289 visits were paid by inspectors to shops and offices and the total number of premises shown to be registered at the end of the year was 256.

The Act requires local authorities to submit an annual report to the Minister of Labour on their proceedings under the Act and this was done, together with a special report upon lighting standards in shops and offices.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928-36

The Council is responsible for the annual licensing of premises where petroleum spirit (including certain petroleum mixtures) is stored.

Conditions relating to the installation of underground tanks and can stores are made by the Council and are based on the Home Office Model Code published in 1958.

Developments in the retailing of petrol over recent years, as a result of the tremendous expansion of road traffic, have made the task of inspection of installations more than an "extra job" for public health inspectors. The introduction of self-service petrol filling stations, multi-octane blending pumps, latched automatic nozzles, etc. has absorbed considerable time in keeping up-to-date with current trends.

The Council agreed to become a member of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration and your officers have gained much valuable knowledge as a result.

Fifty-three licences were issued during the year representing storage of approximately 160,000 gallons.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

This Act forbids the keeping of a riding establishment unless licensed

by the local authority. Licences are granted annually and three licences were issued in 1966. The Council have authorised a firm of veterinary surgeons to carry out inspections of premises and animals under the Act.

The term "riding establishment" means the carrying on of a business of keeping horses to let out on hire for riding, or being used in providing instruction in riding for payment, or both.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Four annual licences were issued in respect of establishments where dogs and cats are boarded. Licences impose conditions for securing the suitability of accommodation, control of infection and provision of a record of animals boarded.

Periodic inspections of premises are made by your public health inspectors.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The responsibility for the licensing of waste food boiling plants under the provisions of the above Order was delegated by the Surrey County Council to this Council as from 1st April, 1965.

The purposes of the Order is to reduce the danger of spreading foot-and-mouth and other diseases which may occur if unboiled waste foods are fed to certain animals and poultry or they are allowed to come into contact with contaminated food.

The Council granted eleven licences in 1966 in respect of premises where waste food plants had been inspected and found to comply with the requirements of the Order.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Thirty-one complaints were received relating to noise.

The complaints varied from business and industrial noise to the crowing of domestic cockerels.

All complaints were investigated and in only one instance was it necessary to seek formal action by the Council. In this case a Statutory Notice was served under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Noise Abatement Act, 1960, in respect of a factory operating twenty-four hours a day manufacturing decorative hardboard panelling.

Acoustic treatment was undertaken by the firm concerned and night-work reduced to abate the nuisance.

In all other instances complaints were satisfactorily dealt with by informal action.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

Rodent Control:

The number of complaints of rats or mice infestation showed a slight increase in 1966 (309) compared with 1965 (290).

All infestations were of a minor character and no major reservoirs of breeding exist in the locality. In no instance was any evidence found which indicated infestation in drains or sewers.

One rodent operator is employed to carry out the destruction of rats and mice. This important public health service is well known to residents and any request for the rodent operative's help is promptly given.

No charge is made in connection with domestic premises but business and industrial premises are charged for work undertaken.

The following table indicates the work carried out:

		Type of Property	
		Dwelling houses (incl. Council houses)	All other (including business premises)
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification		242	59
Properties found to be infested by	Rats	216	46
	Mice	16	11
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey following notification		138	42
Number of such properties found to be infested by	Rats	137	42
	Mice	-	-
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)		1	7
Number of such properties found to be infested by	Rats	1	6
	Mice	-	-
Total number of inspections carried out, including re-inspections		1,664	512
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority		358	101
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments		376	113

Other Pest Control:

Treatment to eradicate infestations of various other pests (e.g. bugs, fleas, cockroaches, bats and wasps) is also undertaken and where treatment is not practicable advice is given regarding methods of control.

REFUSE TIPS

Permission to deposit refuse in existing or exhausted gravel pits is given under the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, by the local authority and by the County Council.

Conditions are reviewed annually and in 1966 consents were given in respect of five pits in the area. Filling took place in three of the pits.

Conditions are imposed regarding the type of materials permitted to be deposited and it is necessary for careful and frequent observations to be kept on the progress of filling in order to ensure that filling takes place without nuisance and in a manner which will provide reasonable stability of the reclaimed areas.

The power which exists in the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, to control refuse dumps is very valuable. Particular care has been taken in recent years to ensure that where it is desirable to fill waterlogged pits they have been filled with clean and acceptable material and it will be necessary to adhere closely to these standards in the future in order that the environment of the area may be preserved.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Complaints:

The greater public interest in food hygiene leads to an increased number of complaints by purchasers and 32 complaints regarding unsound or suspicious food were received compared with 19 in the previous year.

In reporting their complaints to the health department the public are helping the cause of clean food and their assistance is appreciated. Many of the complaints, however, are received too late to take other than informal action. This is sometimes unfortunate but nevertheless brings to the attention of the manufacturer and retailer their important responsibilities in connection with food handling.

Each complaint was thoroughly investigated and four warning letters were sent to retailers.

Four complaints were referred to the County Council Public Control department and in one of these cases a baker was prosecuted and fined £20 with £5. 5s. costs for selling a bread roll containing a screw.

In five instances the complaints related to food purchased in neighbouring districts and these cases were referred to the appropriate health department for investigation.

The remaining complaints were dealt with informally and it was not found necessary to ask the Council to take formal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Premises

Three hundred and thirty visits were made to food premises and twelve notices were served where contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found.

The following table shows the number of type of food premises in the district and indicates, as required by Ministry of Health Circular 1/66, the standard of compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, so far as the provision of washing facilities is concerned :-

Food Premises	No.	No. of premises where wash-hand basins are provided for use of persons engaged in the handling of food (Regulation 16)	No. of premises where it is necessary to provide separate facilities for the washing of food or equipment (Regulation 19)	No. of premises where separate facilities are provided for washing food & equipment (Regulation 19)
Bakers and Confectioners	7	7	7	7
Butchers	17	17	17	17
Clubs	14	14	14	14
Factory Canteens	30	30	30	30
Wet & Fried Fish Shops	5	5	5	5
Greengrocers	16	15	16	15
Grocers and "General Stores"	45	45	39	40
Licensed Premises	33	33	33	33
Milk Depots	1	1	0	1
Restaurants and Cafes	22	22	22	22
School Kitchens	11	11	11	11
Slaughter-houses	1	1	1	1
Soft Drink Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Sweets and Confectionery	31	31	0	0
Food Warehouses	3	3	0	0

Premises registered under Section 16
of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

(a)	Ice cream manufacture	...	-
(b)	Storage and sale of ice cream		67
(c)	Manufacture of sausages and preserved food		21

Milk and Dairies:

The Council are required under Part III of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to maintain a register of dairies and distributors of milk.

There are no dairies but sixteen distributors are registered.

The Surrey County Council, as Food and Drugs authority, are responsible for the issue of dealers' licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960/63.

By arrangement with the County Council your public health inspectors carry out milk sampling work and reports are provided monthly to the County Medical Officer.

Thirty-seven samples were taken during the year and all were found to satisfy the tests prescribed by the Regulations.

Meat Inspection:

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district and the number of animals slaughtered was 12,170. This was a slight reduction in the total for the previous year (14,306).

Detailed inspection of all carcasses was carried out by your public health inspectors before the meat was released for sale and sound carcasses were stamped as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. A charge was made upon the occupier of the slaughterhouse for the meat inspection service and the Council received an income of £441. 14. 9d for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, came into operation on 30th September, 1966, and provided local authorities with the power to determine the days and hours during which animals may be slaughtered.

The principal aim of the Regulations is to secure full and effective meat inspection. As it has always been possible to achieve this locally it was not necessary to recommend the Council to fix days and times of slaughter by Order, but an agreement was reached by negotiation between the Council and the trader concerning times of slaughter (except in emergency) to operate from 1st January, 1967, as follows:

Monday to Wednesday	8 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Thursday and Friday	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday	8 a.m. - 12 noon

Details of animals slaughtered and inspected and of meat condemned are shown in the table on page 29 of this report.

Other Food Condemned:

Canned vegetables	...	30	tins	Canned fruit	...	81	tins
Canned fish	...	4	tins	Canned milk	...	8	tins
Canned meat	...	33	lbs	Miscellaneous	...	13	lbs
Carcase meat	...	59	lbs				

Details of animals slaughtered,
inspected, and carcasses condemned.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	109	41	1,659	2,998	7,363	-
Number inspected	109	41	1,659	2,998	7,363	
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	4	-	6	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	32	24	13	324	1,438	-
Percentage of number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	29.36	58.54	1.02	10.81	19.61	-
<u>Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	-	-	-	-	74	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.01	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approximately 2½ tons of meat was condemned
as being unfit for human consumption.

